

—despite Forbush's hospitality to a report from Maine (!) in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' (3: 365, 1929)—but Dr. Sharpe's observations, separated by 50-plus years, are so mutually corroborative that they seem to me worth recording.—SAMUEL A. ELLIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts*.

Evening Grosbeak in summer in the Adirondack Mountains.—On the evening of July 9, 1942, I found Evening Grosbeaks close to the Elk Lane Camp, near Blue Ridge, Essex County, New York. They were seen shortly thereafter by Mr. Charles H. Rogers of Princeton, N. J., Mr. Hustace H. Poor of Yonkers, N. Y., and many others. There were three birds, a bright-colored male and two females. The birds appeared again the next morning and I saw a female again on July 13 and a pair on July 15. I obtained a motion picture of the male. The birds were seen on July 20 at Clear Pond, two miles from Elk Lake, but there were no further reports of them up to the time I left the camp on July 26.—EDWARD FLEISHER, *Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Catbird wintering in Bennington, Vermont.—Early in December, 1941, Mrs. Stella Higgins telephoned me that she had a Catbird coming to her feeding station. Although doubting the report, as soon as I had an opportunity I visited her place. Sure enough, there was the Catbird. It seemed hale and hearty. From that time until February 15, 1942, the bird was a daily visitor to the feeding station. I saw it many times. Mrs. Higgins said that its visiting hours were usually about the middle of the morning, between one and two in the afternoon, and just before dusk. An effort was made to locate the place where it spent the night, but without success.

Late in the afternoon of February 15 it came to the feeding station as was its wont. It seemed as active and alert as ever. While Mrs. Higgins was watching it feed, it suddenly flew up from the ground to a height of five or six feet, and dropped back dead. We, being uncertain as to the cause of death, sent the body to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

Mr. James L. Peters's report was this: "It was a male in good condition, not overly fat, but with some adipose tissue. No sign of old injury. Death was probably due to a blow on the back of the skull. Though the skull itself was not injured, there was a hole in the skin below and to the right of the occiput, and a small amount of intercranial hemorrhage. The bird might have been attacked by a shrike, or hit something in flying up. Anyway death was due to injury and not to weather conditions or starvation."—LUCRETIOUS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vermont*.

Second record of the Wood Thrush in Colorado, with other observations.—During the week of May 11, 1942, a number of unusual eastern species of birds were discovered on the campus of the University of Colorado, at Boulder, and since one of these is the first specimen of its kind to be taken in the state, it seems advisable to record them all at the same time. The observations below were made by students of the University, including Miss Luella Hamilton, Miss Verna Mace, Mr. Malcolm Jollie, Mr. William Jaeger and the writer, and by Dr. Gordon Alexander, Head of the Department of Biology. Eight-power binoculars were used, and in every case the birds were observed at such close range that positive identification was possible.